Amngements.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wang. CASINO-8:15-Apollo. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-May Blossom EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-Don Juan.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Faus HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Rellly and the KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S-Concert MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-The Merchant PALMER'S THEATRE—S:15—The Ter and the Tartar. POLO GROUNDS—4 p. n.—Baseball. STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—Vaudeville. TERRACE GARDEN-8-The Vagabond.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Premier Abbott has formed a Canadian Cabinet; all the members of the late Ministry, retain their portfolios. === The Prince of Wales's name was hissed by an audience at a lecture in Wales. === President da Fonseca made an optimistic speech at the opening of the Brazilian Parliament. === The total number of persons killed in the Swiss railway accident on Sunday is 130, === The O'Gorman Mahon is dead.

Domestic .- The Ohio Republican State Convention met in Columbus; a temporary organization resumed at Albany. === A suit was begun against upon his faithful allies, the liquor-dealers, for The latter is the swifter fate which threatens to ex-City Treasurer Bardsley, of Philadelphia, to re- a huge campaign fund. For a Legislature decover \$100,000 of his stealings. bright, N. J., did \$350,000 damage and made 100 families homeless. = James B. Colgate presented \$1,000,000 to Colgate University as a memorial fund, === Graduating and other exercises were held in many colleges.

City and Suburban,-Loantaka won the great Suburban handicap race; other winners at Sheepshead Bay; Civil Service, His Highness, Portches ter, Bermuda, Longstreet and Watterson; in the last race Atlantic came in first, but was disqualified. - In the Atlantic Yacht Club regatta the Gloriana shot away from all her competitors. The Giants defeated the Chicago team for the fourth time in this series, == The new United States Circuit Court of Appeals organized, Nearly all the Republican ward associations in Brooklyn held meetings and received new members, === Stocks dull, overshadowed by Chicag Gas which furnished more than a third of th total business; it closed nearly 3 per cent higher and with a few exceptions the rest of the market

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, but with a shower; cooler. Temperature vesterday : Highest, 99 degrees : lowest, 74 : average, 81 5-8.

No progress worth speaking of was made yesterday by the committee which is engaged in conducting the so-called investigation of the canals. Four witnesses, whose testimony had neither pertinency nor importance, were examined, and it was given out that some thirty more had been subpoensed. Yet up to this time the committee has not undertaken to examine Mr. Edward Hannan, the present Super-Intendent of Public Works, who was appointed by Governor Hill, and whose attendance ought to be secured without difficulty. Does the committee fear that if Mr. Hannan should tell all be knows he would tell too much?

The opening yesterday of the new United States Circuit Courts of Appeals was a merely formal matter, though the establishment of these courts marks a new departure in Federal jurisprudence. The new courts are organized under the Evarts Act, passed just before the close of the last session of Congress, and are designed to facilitate the business of the Supreme Court, whose dockets have long been overburdened. In this city there was an interesting departure from judicial usage hitherto, for Judges Blatchford, Wallace and Lacombe appeared in robes, after the manner of the Justices of the Federal Supreme Court.

Colgate University has been enriched by a gift of \$1,000,000 from Mr. James B. Colgate, of this city. Previous gifts from the Colgate family have reached about half a million, and two years ago, in recognition thereof, the name of the institution was changed from Madison to Colgate. The event has most fully justified the change. The gift just made is a munificent one, and will enable the university greatly to enlarge its usefulness. Mr. Colgate has wisely chosen to make it during his lifetime, rather than as a bequest, and there is no fear of delay or loss by reason of a prolonged and vexatious

The Edward F. Jones Club of Utica is no more. A few weeks ago, it will be recalled, the club assumed this title after dropping the name of David B. Hill. By that act the Jones boom received a decided impulse, but since then it seemingly has collapsed altogether. The God is Precedent," said Mr. Emerson of the contemplates the restoration to the President season of all pelagic sealing and of all seal-

has now bourgeoned forth as the Roswell P. is understood, of no less a personage than David object of idolatrous infatuation. Implicated in lower house. Colonel Wilson, the efficient B. Hill. This is accepted, probably, without a very vulgar scandal and convicted in court Superintendent of the Academy, we believe, permistake, as an indication that Mr. Flower is the of being a peripatetic gambler who carries his sonally favors limiting the immediate increase Hill candidate for Governor this year; and other signs pointing the same direction make that conclusion almost irresistible.

Justice in this latitude is proverbially slow, but sometimes it is sure. For instance, by the decree of the Court of Appeals, the loosetongued John Most is to go to prison at last for an offence committed almost four years ago. On December 8, 1887, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for using violent language and inciting people to lawlessness on the previous November 12. This is a result that cannot fail to give satisfaction to all right-thinking citizens, though the moral effect of punishment following swiftly the commission of crime has been largely lost by the long delay. Evidently Most has outlived his day of grace, for, so far as we are aware, there is no ground in this case for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

GOVERNOR HILL'S BUSY SEASON. There is no doubt that Governor Hill has entered upon the first stage of the greatest effort of his life. Circumstances over which he had more centrol than anybody else, but which nevertheless were not exclusively of his shaping have put him in a difficult position, and nobody is better aware of the fact than he. It would not be strange if contemplation of all the things he must accomplish before he can move into the White House occasionally made

h.m tired. Leaving out of present account the events of next year, the next few months are certain to be full of toil and trouble. He must not only elect the Democratic candidate for Governor of are ready to sacrifice everything else to the unthis State, but he must make sure that the candidate is a man who will not turn and rend scheme, to denounce any leaders of organizations him after the election. This necessity of itself alone involves a task sufficient to engross all that scheme is not by such leaders or organizahis energies, but it is only one branch of the tions unreservedly supported, and to smash the job confronting Mr. Hill. He is also under compulsion to elect a Democratic Legislature, by which in due time his successor in the United States Senate must be chosen, and by which determined to that the scheme at any cost, to during the coming session his plans may be repudiate any Alliance or other organization that promoted. He has, besides all this, the rest of gives it countenance, and to turn over their the State ticket to look after, for he will need whole influence to one of the old political parthe active and zealous assistance of all the de- ties if necessary to defeat a measure so dangerpartments at Albany; and last, but not least, he ous. Choice between these elements is not easy. must see to it that the State Committee does But it was long ago predicted that the Alliance not get away from him. This is an arduous programme, with such a record as he and his Assembly made last winter behind him and all the weather prophets predicting a torrid summer.

Under the circumstances, it is not in the least surprising to find that the Governor-an excellent judge-has determined to pin his faith to the money-bags of his party. Mr. Flower is far in the lead for the nomination, and it is even declared that he has already received absolute guarantees of success. We hope we are not lacking in respect for the good qualities of our political opponents, but what conceivable claim upon the Governorship has that amiable man? His claim to the Democratic nomination, to be sure, is strong and obvious. He possesses a large fortune which he has always been ready to diminish in aid of his party, and which he is doubtless eager to scatter for his own glory. Circus performers often do queer tricks with barrels, but Mr. Flower is not built just right for that sort of exercise. He will roll gayly and triumphantly through the convention, but the people will get sick of the show before November. However, Mr. Hill must have money for his purposes, and we don't impeach his judgment in the choice of Mr. Flower.

The Governor has another conspicuous source of revenue for the execution of his designs. He will be able to call once more with confidence Legislature anxious to throttle High-License and all other measures for the restraint of the whiskey interest. The rumsellers may or may not be willing to contribute in 1892 to a Hill campaign fund, but it happens this year that one of the things they most want is one of the things the Governor must have, namely, the election of a Democratic majority to the Senate and Assembly. Thus with Mr. Flower's checkbook and the liquor fund at his disposal, and if possible two or three millionaires in subordinate places on the ticket, Mr. Hill is able to face the future with at least that degree of composure to which the man who has done what he could is fairly entitled. As we said at the outset, the situation is complicated and the work to be done is immense; but having got his corruption fund well started, Governor Hill is not the man to lose hope.

A PRINCE'S PENITENCE. It is a meagre concession which the Prince of Wales has made to the moral force of English opinion, but apparently it suffices to create a reaction in his favor. The Secretary for War, rising in Parliament with a self-conscious air after sharing the penitential reflections of royalty, admits on behalf of the Prince the soft impeachment of an error of judgment. There is no apology offered for habitual gambling in the country-houses visited by the heir to the throne. There is no pledge offered that he will e more discreet hereafter in his recreations or less indifferent to public criticism of his manner f life. The error of judgment, which is conlessed with reluctance and something like ynical contempt of the strictures to which he has been exposed, relates to his neglect to require Sir William Cumming to report the scandal to the military staff. The Secretary of War states apologetically that the attention of the Prince of Wales had never been directed to the army regulations, but now that he has taken the trouble to read them and to reflect on all the circumstances of the case, he perceives that there was an error of judgment. This is light penance for conduct which has brought the throne into public contempt and provoked a storm of denunciation from the press and from religious bodies; but it is received with meek ness and gratitude by members of Parliament and the aristocratic classes as a wondrous act of condescension. The Radical combination for forcing a general debate on the baccarat scandal has collapsed. The Prince's popularity, if we may accept the comments of the press as decisive, has immediately been restored.

This grotesque exaggeration of the importance of an admission of want of judgment in handling one of the details of the scandal is an unerring indication of the extravagance of English loyalty to the monarchy. It is doubtless an unprecedented thing for a member of the royal family to admit that his judgment is fallible, and that it is possible for him to be in bad form respecting any of the conventional requirements of military or social life. But in view of the extraordinary demonstrations of public disapproval which the baccarat scandal has called forth, the obsequious deference paid to the Prince's lame and stilted excuse is most remarkable. Royalty is one of the social as well as political institutions in England, and it is worshipped with reverence and awe. "Their

baccarat-counters from house to house and lusting after social distinction, he has only to make a beggarly plea of ignorance of the military regulations, and all is forgiven and condoned.

CRACKS IN THE ICEBERG. The fruits of Alliance folly begin to appear. A meeting of the Third Party National Committee was held on Saturday, with results which dispatches describe as particularly discouraging. third ticket in six States, of which lows was one, the higher object of conserving and fostering the one. The president of the Kansas State Alliance, it appears, served notice at the time of the Cincinnati Convention that he should regard a Third-party organization as an attempt to help the Democracy, and should so advise his friends. After the convention he went from county to county in Ransas conferring with the leaders. One county Alliance has already resolved to have nothing to do with the Third party, and recommended its members to return to their former political associations. Dispatches affirm that substantially the same course will now be taken by many other county organizations. Yet it is in defiance of such opposition as this that the National Committee of the Third party has just resolved to make the Sub-Treasury plan the cardinal doctrine of the movement hereafter, as it

was at Cincinnati. Probably the managers find it a choice "between the devil and the deep sea." Go which way they will, they must drive away a great body of supporters. The more-money fanatics as having been "bought by the money power" if whole machine if they cannot have their way in that particular. Perhaps less vociferous and yet not less numerous are the members who have would be forced to make that choice, and to face the consequences.

At the South powerful appeals are now being made to Alliance men to stick to the organization, on the ground that it will help the Democratic party, and will at all events call upon no member to separate from that party in any Southern State. But within a few weeks a counter cry is heard, quite as earnest and evidently more sincere, that "our brothers at the West" have taken the lead, and look to Southern Alliance men to join in a Third-party movement, but will very soon abandon it if not sustained in good faith. It seems from such indications as come to the surface that the latter element has been gaining a little of late at the South, but not enough to warrant a belief that the Alliance will command anything more than a minority vote in any Democratic State. If this proves to be the fact, the judgment of the president of the Kansas Alliance as to the purpose and tendency of the movement will be abundantly vindicated, and Western men will run from it by the thousand.

It is the turning point in the history of this experiment. A genuine movement to secure class legislation for the supposed benefit of farmers, North and South alike, would have the weakness which pertains to every such class movement, but would not be distrusted, discarded and crushed as a mere trick of Southern politicians. overtake the Alliance, if it is artfully used any voted to the fortunes of Mr. Hill would be a longer after the manner proposed by President Polk, for the purpose of breaking the Republican strength at the West, while leaving the Democratic party intact in the Solid South. Western farmers are sometimes persuaded to believe strange things. But they are not likely to look to such a movement as that for political salvation.

REFORMS AT WEST POINT.

The discoveries made by the West Point Board of Visitors concerning the false economy imposed on the administration of the Military Academy are instructive if not cheering. The Board this year was an unusually zealous body, and its intelligence and energy were commensurate. Its researches, it is true, have not revealed much that is new. The Academy's direct usefulness in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion should have commended it long ago to every practical as well as every patriotic citizen. Nevertheless, it has heretofore stood as a conspicuous memorial of public indifference and legislative cheeseparing. Year after year Boards of Visitors appointed by the President and from the two houses of Congress have contrasted the high efficiency of the management with the utter inadequacy of its resources. Yet until the last Congress their anpeals and strictures have fallen on deaf ears, so

far as material relief is concerned. It seems grotesque to learn that at this representative National institution many of the appliances are such as Mr. Squeers, in a burst of heedless extravagance, might have ordered for use at Dotheboys Hall. What with mortars fired with half charges for fear of Taeir bursting, siege-guns not fired at all, cavalry horses spoiled for the bridle by hitching to caissons and field-pieces, harness that won't fit, carronades that fail to match, gas that ruins the eadets' eyes and caused the rejection of several in one year during the course, a crippled band and defective plumbing, it is a wonder the students learn as much as they do. All the heavy guns are timeworn smoothbores or "converted" rities, and all load at the muzzle, and with much of the modern light ordnance the cadets' acquaintance is purely theoretical. The riding-hall is unheated in the depth of winter, and men and horses suffer from rheumatism and pneumonia. Formerly, the overworked cavalry soldiers who also serve at the post as artillery drivers, have had to dig their way through the snow in winter for nearly a mile from their barracks to the stables, and six of the officers families are still crowded in three cottages The last Congress, however, made liberal appropriations for new buildings, which will miti-

gate these embarrassments. The Board has done well in deciding to recom mend local examinations. Its most noteworthy achievement, however, is its conclusion concerning an increase in the number of the cadets. The incapacity of candidates and other casualties keep the Academy quota constantly deficient. As Professor Michie showed in a recent paper, the ratio of graduates to the population is steadily decreasing. The average number of students falls below 300. General Grant maintained that it should be kept at 1,000. With the present accommodations less than 500 could be taken care di. The latest Board, of which Senator Manderson was president, not only urges an increase, but suggests a method. This

tions under the monarchy has made the royal the extension to Senators of the power of apfamily, and especially the heir to the throne, the pointment now exercised by members of the gambles with gilded youth and the "new rich" greater number coming from the Congressional districts under the new apportionment, would test the success of the experiment before extensive changes were made.

With a hundred or more graduates every year, many would of course fail to find army employment and would be relegated to civil life. If West Point was intended to serve merely as a training-school for officers to fill yearly vacancies in the army, this would amount to a useless extravagance. But we conceive that it it was resolved to make a vigorous effort for a was also designed to and should properly fulfil but it is far more significant that Kansas was not National military spirit. From this point of view it is pleasant to commend the Board for its public service and to congratulate all concerned on the prospect of an early extension of the present benefits of one of the best military schools in the world.

OF KISSES AND KISSING.

Turning, reluctantly we confess, from an interesting newspaper discussion as to why, after a man has spent several years in hard whiskeydrinking, he sees snakes instead of birds of paradise, we come by an abrupt step to a consideration of the latter-day state of kissing in this country. We need not stop to trace the history of kissing from the first efforts in that direction on the part of Adam and Eve down to the present time-indeed, it seems to have but little historyit has always been the same and has always been generally indulged in. Kisses may be divided into several classes, as, the mother's kiss, the sister's kiss, the conjugal kiss, the lover's kiss, the young woman novelist kiss, and so forth. Of these, all are entirely proper except the young woman novelist kiss, which should never be indulged in except on paper. The others have never been prohibited by a civilized people. That is, never till within the last two or three weeks, and then only in Boston and Philadelphia, but it none the less needs the severest condemnation; indeed, to prohibit kissing in Boston and Philadelphia, where existence at the best is dreary, is the height of cruelty.

Two weeks ago a Boston young man of good family and of excellent position in society was standing, late at night, with his wife in a doorway waiting for an East Boston car. East Boston cars come slowly up that way, and, since his wife was young and pretty, he naturally, to beguile the time, slipped one arm about her waist and "kissed her two or three times." But the proceedings were seen by eagle-eyed Officer Maguire, who was in a doorway on the opposite side of the street, and who promptly arrested them and took them to the station-house on a charge of disorderly conduct. The next morning the Boston Judge reluctantly discharged them on account of their previous good character, but with a warning not to do it again. It is the understanding in Boston now that there must be no more kissing in public, and the pleasant pastime has been abandoned throughout the city. This was in Boston and was not, perhaps, on

the whole, so surprising. But who thought to see Philadelphia follow Boston's ignoble lead? Still, that is what she has done, and worse. Two or three days ago Isaac Purnell and Sallie Senseman, young people who hope soon to be married, were wandering hand and hand along a quiet street in Philadelphia at about nine o'clock in the evening. The street was deserted, as is usual with Philadelphia streets. The affection between the young folks was strong and they stopped in the shadow of a large tree and kissed each other once. They did not know that Officer Stanton was infesting the neighborhood, but he was, and he arrested them and took them to the police station. There the learned magistrate held them for the grand jury. The next day this able body of citizens indicted them for assault and battery upon each other. They insisted that they had done nothing of the kind, but the State of Pennsylvania insisted that they had, and now the Philadelphia papers are gravely and unfeelingly speculating as to the term of imprisonment that they will probably have to

business that we have heard of for many years. If the Boston and Philadelphia idea spreads and becomes general the people of the United States may as well emigrate to Russia, or to some other comparatively free country, where the right to kiss and to be kissed is not questioned. gladly return to the consideration of the question why whiskey-drinking gentlemen observe serpents, erocodiles and other reptiles of a bibulous age.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan Winthrop, of this city, for member of the Corporation of Yale University, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomas C. Sloane, gave great satisfaction to Yale graduates everywhere, and his canvass has been so steadily and strongly supported as to leave little doubt of his election by a handsome majority. In that view of the situation it is most satisfactory to know that Mr. Winthrep is thoroughly qualified for the office. He is a loyal and devoted son of Alma Mater, and, though an active man of affairs, is able and willing to expend a large measure of time and strength in the service of the university. It is proper to remind graduates who are entitled to vote that their attendance at the polls is not required; and, whether they expect to be at commencement this year or not, they will do well to send their ballots in advance to Professor F. B. Dexter, Box 303, New-Haven.

The South is entitled to respect for what it has done for its negro population in the way of education. But there seems to be plenty of room for fresh endeavor. In the pushing city of Atlanta, last week, twenty negro witnesses appeared in a divorce case in the Superior Court. Hardly one of them "knew a month in the year" or could tell the time by a clock. It is in order to remind our colored friends that the responsibility for such ignorance can't all be thrown on other people.

Postmaster Van Cott's administration has not been a sensational one, but a large number of minor improvements have been made, resulting in a considerable increase in the quickness in which the mails are distributed and delivered. A simple, but not unimportant, improvement has been the substitution just made of cable-car service instead off a wagon delivery between two of the uptown stations. The mails in the Annexed District are also now carried from seation to station by trains running more quickly than wagons formerly in use. The collection of mails has also been considerably expedited, and a better service for each year of his official term entitles the Postmaster to public favor and commendation.

It was only the other day that Birmingham Ala., was making predictions concerning the wonderful future of its new steel plant. At Middlesborough, Kentucky, which two years ago was not, a steel manufacturer promises to send Middlesborough bar steel to the World's Fair costing less than Pittsburg pig-iron. And yet here is "The Louisville Courier-Journal" fussing about England outstripping the great Republic.

The correspondence concerning the Behring Sea modus vivendi between our Government and Her Majesty's strikingly illustrates the remark we made yesterday that in this controversy from its beginning whenever Lord Salisbury has found himself in danger of coming to a conclusion, no patter how minor its importance, he has always secred off into a fresh dispute. The agreement as finally reached is precisely the proposal made by Mr. Blaine nearly three months ago. It provides in a word for the suppression during this

club, not at all downcast by this circumstance, English people. The social prestige of genera- of the appointment of ten candidates a year, and ing on our islands except what is necessary for NOT ALL "AS YOU LIKE IT?" But despite its necessity and simplicity, it has taken three months to bring Lord Salisbury to consent to it, and the evidence is plain that it would have taken three months more if the President had not at last declared that any more backing and filling would be accepted as indicating England's purpose to escape it. His own purpose, in that event, was readily inferred and it was not one that Lord Salisbury wished to see executed.

Lord Coleridge thinks he is called upon to take judicial notice of Sir William Gordon Cumming's allegation that his Lordship's charge in the baccarat case was partial. "judicial notice" means summary proceedings for contempt of court, Lord Coleridge is in the creditable and impregnable position of a schoolmaster who has a small boy by the ear. He can hurt if he likes. But in this country, a trial judge who charged his jury, as Lord Coleridge plainly did, that the prisoner must be guilty because some high-cock-a-lorem has refused to associate with him, would be more anxious about the result of the verdict on appeal than about slapping at the prisoner.

The excursion season is again at hand with the hot weather and the United States steamboat inspection officials have just been properly reminded by their chief to use especial vigilance in preventing the overcrowding of excursion steamers. Accidents due to violations of the law against carrying too many passengers have not been infrequent in past years, and the inspectors cannot be too vigilant in the performance of their duties. It is often difficult to prevent reckless steamboat captains from evading the law, but a prompt infliction of the penalties of the statute which they violate will do more than any number of protests and warnings to put an end to this dangerous practice.

BERSONAL.

Kreisau Castle will be made into a sort of museum of rticles associated with the late Count von Moitke, by Out in Keckuk, where Mark Twain was born,

lder inhabitants remember him fairly well, but deciare that he never betrayed any genius as a humorist while he lived among them. Edward Burgess is recovering rapidly from his re-

Secretary Noble told a "Globe-Democrat" reporter n St. Louis, a day or two ago, that there is no truth in the report of his intending to resign. "I thought he papers might as well be talking about me as about unybody else, and let them go ahead," said he, with a John R. McLean deales, in "The Cincinnati En-

quirer," that he is a candidate for United States

Mr. James Arkell is erecting at Canajoharie what will be one of the finest mansions in the Mohawk Valley when it is completed. There is talk among Georgia Episcopalians of elect-

ing Dr. Gailor Bishop a second time. The late Bishop Beckwith, whose death creates the vacancy to be filled, took a year to consider hie call extended to him, and was several times waited upon. Donald G. Mitchell was one of the class of 1841 at

Yale, and takes part in the semi-centennial observance

A horse which was about to be sold to Secretary Blaine the other day, and which matched another he already owned, was replevined suddenly before the bargain was completed, and taken from Bar Harber to Dover, N. H., whence, it is alleged, it was stolen three or four years ago.

Gladstone's daughter, Mrs. Drow, declares that the best portrait of the Grand Old Man was one by T. McL. Hamilton. One secret of his success, the artist himself thinks, was the fact that his "sitter" was most of the time preoccupied. Mr. Hamilton says, in a note to "The Pall Mail Gazette": "Mr. Gladstone was very busy at the time, and all that I desired was that he should go through his morning's work as usual, and be unconscious of my presence. The golden rule of silence which is observed in the library at Hawarden is the ideal rule for work. It is very distracting to have to talk to one's sitter, or even to be talked to by him. So Mr. Gladstone did his work, and I did mine." On October 16, 1850, three Methodist ministers

landed in San Francisco. They were the Rev. Alfred Bannister, the Rev. Dr. M. C. Briggs and the Rev. S. D. Simonds. Of these pioneer clergymen, Dr. Briggs and Mr. Simonds are still living. Recently a reception was given in honor of the latter in San Francisco, and he this is the forest of Arden, and Touchstone re-this is the forest of Arden, the more fool it. was given a testimonial in the shape of a well-filled Methodist on the Pacific coast, rectied the story of his devotional exercises in the years 1844-20 dusts. infectingly speculating as to the term of his devotional exercises in the years 1844-50, during play went on again. But full confidence was not play went on again. But full confidence was not play went on again. But full confidence was not play went on again restored. As the clouds looked now and then again restored. As the clouds looked now and then more threatening, more and more people took alarm all in one. Annis Mertil said: "When I bought The all in one. Annis Mertil said: "When I bought The all in one threatening, more and more people took alarm and left their seats. Some of them went away, and ability to edit the paper and selected S. D. Simonds. He made the paper a strong Free-Soil journal, and put in his spare time fighting the liquor interests. The editor's office was then a dangerous one, but Mr. simonds was known to be a fearless man and most dangerous if wrongly assailed, and 'The Alta,' although threatened, was never actually visited by posed to be in sight. "My first district, the Shasta," said Mr. Simonds, in telling of his early experiences, "was 200 miles wide and 300 miles long, and had to ride 5,663 miles in each yearly round on muleback and camp alone among the wild animals of those grand forests. The early days were more dangerous on account of men than other animals. In 1855, while an editor, I published a letter of Victor Hugo's denouncing slav-I published a letter of Victor Hugo's denoming slavery. Soon afterward I was visiting a small town near san Francisco, and while passing a little groggery was invited to enter it by two very nice-looking men who came from it. I went in and found a third man paring his nails with a long bowie-knife. The man with the knift immediately began hinting that he would like to cut my heart out. I turned about to leave the place, but found that the door was locked. After thinking a good deal in a minute, I decided to die. I began hurling scriptural texts at my capters until I had recited all the passages I could recall bearing on slavery and sin in general. When I got through the bowie-knife man said: Let the plous cuss go.' I started, but was called back; and each of the men insisted on paying a vear's subscription to my paper in advance. In was called beet, and can be men her her her his in a year's subscription to my paper in advance. In addition, they declared themselves friendly, and for many months afterward I received from them copies of every secret circular issued by either of the political parties then at war."

> REPRESENTATIVE PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS. From The Pittsburg Commercial.

The context regarding Professor Briggs) must ulti-mately determine whether Princeton or Union Theo-logical Seminary is to be the dominant centre of Pres-byterian thought and induced in the United States. For it cannot be defined that behind these contending professors and critics stand the two great schools of Presbyterianism.

THEY'LL SEE THEIR ERROR IN TIME,

From The Boston Journal.

The Postal Subsidy law of the List Congress can be depended on to work out its vindication. Before many years have passed the Democratic party will be as ashamed of its opposition to this law as of its opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation.

GERMANY WILL LET HIM ALONE. From The Chicago News.

From The Chicago News.

There will be no criticism of the Prince of Wales's doings so fair as Germany is concerned. The Germans are not permitted to criticise royalty: in fact, no German can criticise anybody now on earth or anything connected with the practicalities of earth unless he first gets written permission from the police. This is why the Germans have become so devoted to philosophy and the occult sciences. They are afforded no latitude in the discussion of other subjects. So they construct vast theories in the realms of mistland, and their philosophy is as full of east wind as a muffin is of baking powder.

THEIR CONFIDENCE ABATES. From The Albany Express.

British tinplate makers are not so certain as they were a short time ago that the industry would never dourish in the United States. HOW TO REACH THE POLE. From The Boston Transcript.

If, instead of all these scattered expeditions, which are comparatively weak in point of resource, a grand expedition, representing the entire scientific world, were fitted out, a systematic and continuous assault might be made in this direction that would eventually mark the limit of human possibility in this field.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATISTS IN PERIL.

From The Washington Post.

The State Department should see to it the contending forces at Port-an-Prince are made to under stand that they cannot go gunning for American diplomatists with impunity.

WATCH THE VOTE ON HIS CONFIRMATION. From The Baitimore American.

It would seem that the men in the Episcopal Church who are making a light against the confrantion of Dr. Phillips Brooks as flishop of Massachusetts have not read the signs of the times, and are doing themselves as well as their Church a wrong. Such men as he are scarce.

THE OPEN-AIR PLAY-A FINE PERFORMANCE

WITH SOME DISADVANTAGES.

If the performance of "As You Like It" at Castle Point, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon was not all that could be wished in every respect, it was through no fault of those who acted the play or of those who directed it. It was the fault of the weather. It was the plan to show the most exquisite of pastorni poems with all the beauty of environment that Nature herself could cast around it. But everything that is done out of doors, whether of work or of play, is subject to the caprice of the sun and the clouds, and in a ficking climate some risk must always be incurred and ac-cepted. And so, while the players strove to present only legitimate drams, Nature chose to give a variety performance. There were oppressive heat and cooling breezes, melting sunshine and drenching rain, blue sky and dark clouds, sultry stillness and rushing winds with thunder and lightning. A shower interrupted the play in the middle, and loward the end there was fairly a race between the action of the piece and the approaching storm.

"As You Like It" was played in the grounds of Mrs. E. A. Sievens for the benefit of St. Michael's Home and St. Catharine's Home. As far as these institutions were concerned the affair was a most grattfying success. The seats were filled, though many who would otherwise have attended were kept away by the strong attractions of the day elsewhere, and the proceeds were some \$5,000 or \$6,000.

The place selected for the action was admirably fitted for it. The stage was a level piece of turi bounded at each side by a row of three large maple trees. A part of the space between these trees was filled in with evergreens to screen the actors from view when they were not on the stage. Within the inclosed space were two or three other large trees, in such positions as to add to the beauty of the scene and never to be in the way of the actors. Short felled logs lay on the ground at the right and left of the middle of the stage and served for the seats that the action occasionally requires. The stage was deep enough to give even more room than was needed, and at the back the ground sloped away into a little valley, beyond which it rose again, and the trees shus off the entire view, so that to all appearance the spectator looked toward a forest of indefinite extent. The seats for the audience rose in the form of an

amphitheatre close in front of the part of the lawn reserved for the stage. At 2 o'clock many people had arrived, and they continued to gather rapidly till 3 o'clock, the hour set for the performance, when nearly all the sents were filled. The heat of the day was a bit unpleasant to those who had to sit in the sunshine, but with this exception the weather could not have lent better aid than it did at this hour to the appreciation of the poet's words. The surroundings were the ma-terial embodiment of that sweet and lofty spirit of pence and beauty in field and wood which this play so wonderfully preserves. There were the grass, with the changing sunlight and shadows, the waying trees, the noise of the wind and the songs of the birds.

It was a few minutes after 3 o'clock when Mr. Barrymore and Mr. Couldock, as Orlando and Adam, came from the screen of evergreens at the left of the stage and the play began. Each of the actors was greeted, with a round of applause, as were also Mr. sullivan as Oliver, Miss Coghlan and Miss Allen as Rosalind and Celia, Mr. Bond as Touchstone, Mr. Coulter as the Duke, and the rest. The first genuine excitoment was in the wrestling scene, which was excellently presented by Mr. Barrymore and William Muldoon. Mr. Muldoon lifted the actor from the ground and swung him around his head a few times to show what he could do if he chose, and then al-lowed himself to be stretched on the ground.

The play went smoothly till just after the song to which the hearer is bidden to "come hither," with the promise that he shall see "no enemy but winter and rough weather." Then, as if the weather had feet itself challenged, the audience saw a pouring rain boyond the stage, and in another instant felt the pouring rain on its heads. Many of the people left their seats and took refuge under the trees, but the most of them kept their places bravely, and hoped that the shower might soon pass. Rosalind, Cella and Touchshower might soon pass. Rosanna, cents and rough-stone had just come on the stage, and tried to go on with their scene, but the confusion was too great, and they stood close to a big tree-trunk and waited for the sun to shine again. Rosalind, with her doublet and hose and her "gallant curtle-axe"; Cola, in her shepherdess dress, and Touchstone, in his mothey, looked none the less picturesque as the rain feli around them, till some one, with a kind heart, no doubt, but no aesthetic eye, brought them waterproof cleaks and an umbrella, and the picture was spoiled.

In ten minutes the rain had stopped and the people joined, "Aye, now am I in Arden; the more fool 1; others found places to stand at the sides of the stage, while those who passed across the back of the scene in going marred the effect of the play, and it was sometimes an effort that broke in on the enjoyment, to pick out the actors who were supposed to be in sight from the people in modern dress who were not sup-

As the end of the play was approached the sky grew darker, the thunder sounded londer, and through the last act the lightning began to be seen. Miss Coghlan spoke the epilogue with accompaniments of loud winds, roarings from the clouds and flashes of light, and is was not five minutes after she had finished that the rain came again in terrents. But the play was over, and the audience was at liberty to seek such shelter as it might.

Such a performance as this can scarcely be a ject for critical judgment. The more delicate points of action and speech cannot always have their due appreciation under such circumstances. It is given only for the purpose of a novel enjoyment. Though the comfort of those who saw the play was somewhat interfered with, there was yet so much that was beautiful and pleasant that it cannot fail to be a pleasing memory. All the actors are well known and some of them are favorites in these very parts. The cast has already been published, but it may be recorded again.

Orlando	Mudrice	Barr /more
	40	MATTER STATE
Touchstone	Pred	rick Bond
Ollver		Confdock
Adam		manife Tamow
Imparta da Bola		CALLE A LICENSEA
Phoebe	Affine Sta	du Craisen
Phoebe	171100	Exenander.
Page	STATE	to Timerand
Paga		the Transmission or
Soi 28 were sung by Thomas	Ehert.	William Se
But its were sund by thousand		-
nour was stage manager, and F	Sdward Se	idio master

Among the people present yesterday were Charles A.

Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., Mrs. Henry A. Munn, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, the Misses Rogers, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Charles Franklyn, Miss Field, the Misses Furniss, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Robert McCurdy, Mrs. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. F. B. Chadwick, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Ed-ward Delancey, Miss Fellows, Mrs. Hicks Arnold, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, the Marquise Talleyrand de Perigord, Everett Jansen Wendell, Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, Mrs. William Fellows Morgan, Mrs. Lawton, Percy Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Thomas, Mrs. Solon Humphreys, Mrs. Eben Wright, Henry Woodruff, John Schoeffel, Mrs. J. D. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Church and Miss Barry. The patrons were the Rev. Drs. G. H. Houghton, Alexander Mackay-Smith, Morgan Dix, J. R. Davenport, D. H. Greer, E. A. Hoffman, E. H. Jewitt, D. Parker Morgan, H. Y. Satterlee and the Rev. Henry Mottes. The patronesses were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. Hicks Arnold, Mrs. W. T. Blodgett, Mrs. C. S. Brown, Mrs. P. H. Butler, Mrs. Addison N. Cammack, Mrs. C. F. Chandler, Mrs. J. H. Choate, Mrs. W. V. Chapin, Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, Mrs. W. Irving Clark, Mrs. Edward R. Cooper, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. G. B. DeForest, Mrs. R. H. Derby, Mrs. Francis Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Chadney, Mrs. Francis Mrs. G. B. DeForest, Mrs. R. H. Derby, Mrs. Francis Delastield, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Morgan Dix. Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Mrs. T. C. Dunn, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Thomas Egleston, Miss Elmendorf, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. R. H. Forbes, Miss C. Furness, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mrs. J. K. Gracle, Mrs. J. Plorpost Morgan, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Stuyvesan F. Morris, Mrs. Henry Morton, Mrs. W. R. Mowe, Mrs. S. B. Nelson, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Burton G. Harrison, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. C. R. Henderson, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. A. E. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, Miss Houghton, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Luther Kounzo, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. May, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. R. V. McKim, Mrs. Edward Patterson, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. Wheeler Peckham, Mrs. Walden